

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**  
**DISTRICT OF NEVADA**

SHIFT4 CORPORATION,

Plaintiff,

vs.

CRAIG MARTIN, et al.,

Defendants.

Case No. 2:11-cv-01315-MMD-PAL

**ORDER**

The court conducted a scheduling conference on July 10, 2012. Deanna Brinkerhoff appeared on behalf of the Plaintiff. James Shea and Trent Richards appeared on behalf of the Defendants. Fred Kessler appeared telephonically on behalf of the Defendants.

**BACKGROUND**

The court set this matter for hearing after receiving the parties' Stipulation and Order to Extend Deadlines in the Scheduling Order (Dkt. #36). The stipulation did not comply with the requirements of LR 6-1(b) which requires that any stipulation to extend time shall inform the court of any previous extensions granted. The stipulation also failed to comply with LR 26-4 which requires that a stipulation to extend the deadline established by the discovery plan and scheduling order be filed twenty-one days before the expiration of the deadline. This stipulation was filed one day before the discovery cutoff. The rule is also explicit that "a request made after the expiration of the specified period shall not be granted unless the moving party, attorney, or other person demonstrates that the failure to act was the result of excusable neglect."

The Complaint (Dkt. #1) was filed August 15, 2011. Defendant Martin filed an Answer and Counterclaim (Dkt. #6) on September 22, 2011. When the parties did not submit a stipulated discovery plan and scheduling order as required by LR 26-1(e), the court entered a standard Scheduling Order

(Dkt. #11) giving the parties the amount of time deemed presumptively reasonable by LR 26-1(e) to complete discovery. The original scheduling order established a March 20, 2012 discovery cutoff. Plaintiff and Defendant Martin submitted a Stipulation to Extend Time (Dkt. #15) on December 14, 2011, which the court approved in an Order (Dkt. #16) entered December 19, 2011. The stipulation and order extended the discovery cutoff until June 20, 2012.

On April 3, 2012, the district judge entered an Order (Dkt. #19) granting plaintiff's motion to amend the complaint to add Defendant Phoenix Payment Systems, Inc. d/b/a Electronic Payment Exchange ("EPX"). Plaintiff did not file the amended complaint until May 1, 2012 (Dkt. #23). The district judge approved the parties' stipulation to extend the deadline for EPX to respond to the complaint. Defendant EPX made its initial appearance on June 29, 2012, by filing a Motion to Dismiss (Dkt. #41).

The parties' stipulation and proposed order extending deadlines requests an additional nine months to complete discovery. The reason given for the extended time allowed is to enable Defendant Martin to schedule and take the depositions of Shift4's Rule 30(b)(6) designees. Counsel represented that Shift4 may need to produce as many as four deponents to cover the multiple topics contained in Martin's deposition notice. The additional time was also requested because EPX was just added as a party to the case.

During the hearing counsel for Plaintiff indicated that Plaintiff needed to complete the deposition of Mr. Martin and obtain discovery from EPX. The parties requested a nine-month extension of the discovery plan and scheduling order deadlines because counsel expected it would take some time for the district judge to decide the motion to dismiss the amended complaint once the motion is fully briefed. Plaintiff's response to the amended complaint is due July 16, 2012, and counsel for Plaintiff acknowledged she did not need to conduct any discovery from EPX to respond to the motion. Counsel for EPX indicated that his client had only made its initial appearance on June 29, 2012, and had been unable to conduct any discovery. By contrast, Plaintiff received an initial discovery plan and two extensions of the discovery plan and scheduling order deadlines. During the extended time the court allowed, counsel for Plaintiff did not seek any non-party discovery from EPX. EPX is Defendant Craig Martin's current employer. Plaintiff has asserted breach of contract claims and trade secret

1 claims in the complaint and amended complaint. The complaint allegations are made “on information  
2 and belief” and EPX has no idea why it has been sued. The extended time was requested because EPX  
3 believes the motion to dismiss is meritorious and will result in a dismissal of the entire case. Under  
4 these circumstances, counsel intended to await the outcome of the motion to dismiss before engaging in  
5 expensive discovery.

6 The court inquired whether counsel for EPX was effectively seeking a stay of discovery until  
7 after decision of the motion to dismiss, and counsel for EPX responded affirmatively. Counsel for  
8 Plaintiff opposes a stay of discovery on the grounds discovery stays are not the ordinary practice of this  
9 court. The court took the matter under advisement advising counsel for the parties that the motion to  
10 dismiss and Plaintiff’s response to the motion would be reviewed to address the merits of the parties’  
11 dispute concerning whether a stay is appropriate.

12 On July 31, 2012, the parties submitted a Stipulation (Dkt. #50) which the district judge  
13 approved in an Order (Dkt. #51). The stipulation and order: (1) withdrew Shift 4’s motion to dismiss  
14 counterclaim without prejudice; (2) withdrew EPX’s motion to dismiss without prejudice; (3) withdrew  
15 Shift 4’s motion to amend without prejudice; (4) required Shift 4 to serve and file a revised second  
16 amended complaint on or before Friday, August 3, 2012; (5) provided that the revised second amended  
17 complaint would not add new parties or new claims; and (6) provided that Martin and EPX will answer,  
18 move or otherwise respond to the revised second amended complaint on or before Friday, August 17,  
19 2012. On August 1, 2012, the district judge also entered an Order (Dkt. #52) denying as moot  
20 Plaintiff’s motion to dismiss Defendant’s counterclaim.

## 21 DISCUSSION

### 22 **I. Motion to Stay Standards.**

23 The Federal Rules of Civil Procedure do not provide for automatic or blanket stays of discovery  
24 when a potentially dispositive motion is pending. *Skellercup Indus. Ltd. v. City of L.A.*, 163 F.R.D.  
25 598, 600-01 (C.D. Cal 1995) (stating that if the Federal Rules contemplated a motion to dismiss under  
26 Rule 12(b)(6) would stay discovery, the Rules would contain such a provision, and finding that a stay of  
27 discovery is directly at odds with the need for expeditious resolution of litigation).

28 Two published decisions in this district have held that ordinarily, a dispositive motion does not

1 warrant a stay of discovery. *Twin City Fire Insurance v. Employers of Wasau*, 124 F.R.D 652, 653 (D.  
2 Nev. 1989); *Turner Broadcasting System, Inc. v. Tracinda Corp.*, 175 F.R.D. 554, 556 (D. Nev. 1997).  
3 Both of these decisions held that to establish good cause for a stay, the moving party must show more  
4 than an apparently meritorious Rule 12(b)(6) motion. *Id.* Citing the Ninth Circuit’s decision in *Wood*  
5 *v. McEwen*, 644 F.2d 797, 801 (9th Cir. 1981) (*per curiam*), both of these decisions held that a district  
6 court may stay discovery only when it is *convinced* that the Plaintiff will be unable to state a claim for  
7 relief (emphasis added). Common situations in which a court may determine that staying discovery  
8 pending a ruling on a dispositive motion occur when dispositive motions raise issues of jurisdiction,  
9 venue, or immunity. *Id.*

10 On the other hand, the Ninth Circuit has held that under certain circumstances, a district court  
11 abuses its discretion if it prevents a party from conducting discovery relevant to a potentially dispositive  
12 motion. *See Alaska Cargo Transport, Inc. v. Alaska R.R., Corp.*, 5 F.3d. 378, 383 (9th Cir. 1993)  
13 (stating the district court would have abused its discretion in staying discovery if the discovery was  
14 relevant to whether or not the court had subject matter jurisdiction); *Jarvis v. Regan*, 833 F.2d 149, 155  
15 (9th Cir. 1987) (holding district court did not abuse its discretion in denying discovery when the  
16 complaint did not raise factual issues requiring discovery to resolve); *Kamm v. Cal City Dev. Co.*, 509  
17 F.2d 205, 210 (9th Cir. 1975) (holding the propriety of a class action cannot be determined in some  
18 cases without discovery, and to deny discovery in such cases is an abuse of discretion); *Doninger v.*  
19 *Pac. Nw. Bell, Inc.*, 564 F.2d 1304, 1313 (9th Cir. 1977) (stating that the better and more advisable  
20 practice is for the district court to allow litigants an opportunity to present evidence concerning whether  
21 a class action is maintainable, and such an opportunity requires “enough discovery to obtain the  
22 material”).

23 The purpose of Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(6) is to enable defendants to challenge the  
24 legal sufficiency of a complaint without subjecting themselves to discovery. *Rutman Wine Co. v. E & J*  
25 *Gallo Winery*, 829 F.2d 729, 738 (9th Cir. 1987). The Ninth Circuit has held that discovery at the  
26 pleading stage is only appropriate where factual issues are raised by a Rule 12(b) motion, and a pending  
27 Rule 12(b) motion to dismiss is sufficient cause for granting a protective order. *Wagh v. Metris Direct,*  
28 *Inc.*, 363 F.3d 821, 829 (9th Cir. 2003), *overruled on other grounds*, *Odom v. Microsoft Corp.*, 486

1 F.3d 541, 551 (9th Cir. 2007) (en banc).

2 Under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26(c), the court may limit the scope of disclosures or  
3 discovery on certain matters and prevent certain matters from being inquired into upon a showing of  
4 good cause or where “justice requires to protect a party or person from annoyance, embarrassment,  
5 oppression, or undue burden or expense.” *Id.* The district court has wide discretion in controlling  
6 discovery, and its rulings will not be overturned in the absence of a clear abuse of discretion. *Little v.*  
7 *City of Seattle*, 863 F.2d, 681, 685 (9th Cir. 1988). Staying discovery when a court is convinced that  
8 the plaintiff will be unable to state a claim for relief furthers the goal of efficiency for the court and the  
9 litigants. *Id.*

10 It is well-established that a party seeking a stay of discovery carries the heavy burden of making  
11 a strong showing why discovery should be denied. *Turner*, 175 F.R.D. at 556 (citing *Blankenship v.*  
12 *Hearst Corp.*, 519 F.2d 418, 429 (9th Cir. 1975)). A showing that discovery may involve some  
13 inconvenience and expense does not suffice to establish good cause for issuance of a protective order.  
14 *Id.*; *Twin City*, 124 F.R.D. at 653. Rather, a party seeking a protective order must show a particular and  
15 specific need for the protective order, and broad or conclusory statements concerning the need for  
16 protection are insufficient. *Gray v. First Winthrop Corp.*, 133 F.R.D. 39, 40 (N.D. Cal. 1990).

17 To summarize, the Ninth Circuit has held that a district court may enter a protective order  
18 staying discovery when a motion to dismiss for failure to state a claim on which relief may be granted is  
19 pending if the district court “is convinced that the plaintiff will be unable to state a claim for relief.”  
20 *Wood v. McEwen*, 644 F.2d at 801. The Ninth Circuit has also held that under certain circumstances, it  
21 is an abuse of discretion to deny discovery while a dispositive motion is pending. Finally, the Ninth  
22 Circuit has held that the purpose of a Rule 12(b)(6) motion is to enable a Defendant to challenge the  
23 legal sufficiency of a complaint without subjecting itself to discovery. The court’s research has not  
24 found a Ninth Circuit case announcing the factors a court should apply in deciding a motion to stay  
25 discovery while a dispositive motion is pending.

26 Federal district courts in the Northern and Eastern Districts of California have applied a two-  
27 part test when evaluating whether discovery should be stayed. *See, e.g., Mlenjnecky v. Olympus*  
28 *Imaging America, Inc.*, 2011 WL 489743 at \*6 (E.D. Cal. Feb. 7, 2011) (collecting cases). First, the

1 pending motion must be potentially dispositive of the entire case or at least dispositive of the issue on  
2 which discovery is sought. Second, the court must determine whether the pending potentially  
3 dispositive motion can be decided without additional discovery. In applying this two-factor test, the  
4 court deciding the motion to stay must take a “preliminary peek” at the merits of the pending  
5 dispositive motion to assess whether a stay is warranted. If the party moving to stay satisfies both  
6 prongs, a protective order may issue; otherwise, discovery should proceed. *Id.*

7 Other courts in the Ninth Circuit have applied a more lenient standard in determining whether a  
8 motion to stay should be granted pending a resolution of a potentially dispositive motion. *See, e.g.,*  
9 *GTE Wireless, Inc. v. Qualcomm, Inc.*, 192 F.R.D. 284, 286 (S.D. Cal. 2000) (stating the court should  
10 “take a preliminary peek at the merits of the allegedly dispositive motion to see if on its face there  
11 appears to be an *immediate and clear possibility* that it will be granted.” *Id.* (citing *Feldman v. Flood*,  
12 176 F.R.D. 651, 652 (M.D. Fla. 1997) (emphasis in original).

13 In still a third approach, a judge in the Central District of California has held the court should  
14 evaluate a request for a stay applying several factors on a case-by-case basis. *See Skellercup*, 163  
15 F.R.D. at 601. In *Skellercup*, the court adopted the approach taken in the Eastern District of New York  
16 decision, *Hachette Distributing v. Hudson County News Co.*, 136 F.R.D. 356, 358 (E.D.N.Y. 1991).  
17 These decisions recognize that discovery should be stayed while a dispositive motion is pending “only  
18 when there are no factual issues in need of further immediate exploration, and the issues before the  
19 Court are purely questions of law that are potentially dispositive.” *Hachette*, 136 F.R.D. at 356. In  
20 determining whether a stay of discovery pending the outcome of a dispositive motion is warranted, a  
21 case-by-case analysis is required because the inquiry is necessarily fact-specific and depends on the  
22 particular circumstances and posture of each case. *Id.* These decisions suggest that the court should  
23 consider the following, non-exhaustive list of factors: the type of pending dispositive motion and  
24 whether it is a challenge as a matter of law or to the sufficiency of the complaint allegations; the nature  
25 and complexity of the action; whether counterclaims and/or cross-claims have been asserted; whether  
26 some or all of the defendants join in the request for a stay; the posture or stage of the litigation; the  
27 expected extent of discovery in light of the number of parties and complexity of the issues in the case;  
28 and any other relevant circumstances. *Id.*

1 In evaluating the propriety of an order staying or limiting discovery while a dispositive motion  
2 is pending, this court considers the goal of Rule 1 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure which directs  
3 that the Rules shall “be construed and administered to secure the just, speedy, and inexpensive  
4 determination of every action.” *Id.* Discovery is expensive. This court is persuaded that the standard  
5 enunciated by Judges Reed and Hunt in *Twin City* and *Turner* should apply in evaluating whether a stay  
6 of discovery is appropriate while a dispositive motion is pending. A stay of all discovery should only  
7 be ordered if the court is “convinced” that a plaintiff will be unable to state a claim for relief. However,  
8 as the court in *Mlenjnecky* recognized, taking a “preliminary peek” and evaluating a pending dispositive  
9 motion puts a magistrate judge in an awkward position. 2011 WL 489743 at \*6. The district judge will  
10 decide the dispositive motion and may have a different view of the merits of the underlying motion.  
11 Thus, this court’s “preliminary peek” at the merits of the underlying motion is not intended to prejudice  
12 its outcome. Rather, this court’s role is to evaluate the propriety of an order staying or limiting  
13 discovery with the goal of accomplishing the objectives of Rule 1. With Rule 1 as its prime directive,  
14 this court must decide whether it is more just to speed the parties along in discovery and other  
15 proceedings while a dispositive motion is pending, or whether it is more just to delay or limit discovery  
16 and other proceedings to accomplish the inexpensive determination of the case.

17 The explosion of Rule 12(b)(6) motions in the wake of *Bell Atlantic Corp v. Twombly*, 550 U.S.  
18 544 (2007), and *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 129 S.C. 1937 (2009), has made speedy determinations of cases  
19 increasingly more difficult. Prohibiting or delaying all discovery will often cause unwarranted delay,  
20 especially if a pending dispositive motion challenges fewer than all of Plaintiff’s claims. The fact that a  
21 non-frivolous motion is pending is simply not enough to warrant a blanket stay of all discovery. With  
22 these principles in mind, the court took a “preliminary peek” at Defendant’s motion to dismiss.

23 The court took a preliminary peek at EPX’s motion to dismiss the amended complaint, and  
24 Plaintiff’s response before the parties stipulated to withdraw it. The motion to dismiss was based on  
25 Federal Rules of Civil Procedure 8(a)(2) and 12(b)(6). It argued that the amended complaint contains  
26 no meaningful factual allegations and consists largely of the names of various causes of actions with  
27 conclusory references to the elements of those claims. These threadbare allegations, it argued, fall far  
28 short of what is required to plead serious allegations of claims such as the trade secret misappropriation



1 claim.

2 Plaintiff responded that the first amended complaint made certain allegations on information  
3 and belief because it is a permitted pleading practice when specific facts are uniquely within the  
4 Defendant's knowledge. Plaintiff contended that it was not required to identify its trade secrets in the  
5 first amended complaint to put EPX on notice of what it alleges was misappropriated, and that it is not  
6 required to publicly disclose its trade secrets to plead a claim. Shift 4 maintained that the amended  
7 complaint properly plead legitimate claims and there was no basis for imposing a heightened pleading  
8 standard which the motion to dismiss sought to impose.

9 The parties have now stipulated to withdraw the motion to dismiss and to allow the Plaintiff to  
10 file a second amended complaint which will not add new partes or new claims. The stipulation and  
11 order requires EPX to file a responsive pleading on or before Friday, August 17, 2012. Having  
12 reviewed and considered the motion to dismiss, especially in light of the parties' stipulation and the  
13 district judge's order, the court is not convinced that Shift 4 will be unable to state a claim for relief  
14 against EPX. The court will therefore deny EPX's request for a stay of discovery and enter a discovery  
15 plan and scheduling order giving the parties 180 days, measured from the date EPX's response to the  
16 second amended complaint is due.

17 For the reasons stated,

18 **IT IS ORDERED** that:


- 19 1. The oral motion of EPX to stay discovery is **DENIED**.
- 20 2. The following discovery plan and scheduling order deadlines shall apply:
  - 21 a. Last date to complete discovery: **February 13, 2013**.
  - 22 c. Last date to amend pleadings and add parties: **November 15, 2012**.
  - 23 d. Last date to file interim status report: **December 17, 2012**.
  - 24 e. Last date to disclose experts pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(a)(2): **December 17,**  
25 **2012**.
  - 26 f. Last date to disclose rebuttal experts: **January 15, 2013**.
  - 27 g. Last date to file dispositive motions: **March 15, 2013**.
  - 28 h. Last date to file joint pretrial order: **April 15, 2013**. In the event dispositive



1 motions are filed, the date for filing the joint pretrial order shall be suspended  
2 until 30 days after a decision of the dispositive motions.

- 3 3. The disclosures required by Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(a)(3), and any objections thereto, shall be  
4 included in the pretrial order.
- 5 4. Applications to extend any dates set by this discovery plan and scheduling order shall, in  
6 addition to satisfying the requirements of LR 6-1, be supported by a showing of good  
7 cause for the extension. All motions or stipulations to extend discovery shall be  
8 received no later than **4:00 p.m., January 23, 2013**, and shall fully comply with the  
9 requirements of LR 26-4.

10 Dated this 2<sup>nd</sup> day of August, 2012.

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13 Peggy A. Leon  
14 United States Magistrate Judge  
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